

TABLE 1. PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS DISTINGUISHING GOSSYPIMUM LAXUM FROM G. ARIDUM AND G. LOBATUM.

	<i>G. laxum</i>	<i>G. aridum</i>	<i>G. lobatum</i>
Leaves	3-5 lobed, glabrate above, stellate-pubescent below	entire, glabrate above, puberulent below	3-5 lobed, stellate-pubescent above and below
Foliar nectary	usually absent	usually present	present
Calyx	glabrate, lobes 1-2 mm long	stellate-pubescent, lobes 1-3 mm long	stellate-pubescent, lobes 8-10 mm long
Androecium	apical and proximal filaments subequal in length	apical filaments shorter than proximal	apical filaments shorter than proximal
Capsule	ovate, 3-5 locular, sutures lacking cilia	narrowly ovate, 3 locular, sutures ciliate	narrowly ovate, 3 locular sutures ciliate
Seed	turbinate, 1.5 times longer than broad	elongate, 3-4 times longer than broad	elongate, 4-5 times longer than broad

This is paper number 3163 of the Journal Series of the North Carolina State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, North Carolina. The research has been supported by Grant GB-4016, National Science Foundation.

NOTES AND NEWS

CORALLORHIZA MERTENSIANA BONG. IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.—On 4 May, 1970, a colony of thirteen plants of a *Corallorhiza* species was discovered in a pine woodland at Jughandle Creek at an altitude of 100 feet near Mendocino, Mendocino County, California. The species appears to agree with the description of *C. Mertensiana* Bong. in Munz, P. A., 1959, *A California flora*, pp. 1399-1400, Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley, and also with the specimens deposited in UC. This locality represents a southward extension of the range of the species, its nearest locality being in Humboldt Co. (Munz, *ibid.*). It is also of interest that the species is growing at a far lower altitude than is usual. *C. Mertensiana* is usually a plant of montane coniferous forests at an altitude of 4000-5000 feet (Munz, *ibid.*). The occurrence of this species in this locality is problematical. One possible explanation is that the species is a relict one, which is able to maintain itself because of summer fogs in this coastal strip. The fogs would reduce incident radiation and so reduce ambient temperature (Visher, S. S., 1954, *Climatic atlas of the United States*, pp.10-13, p. 177 No. 431, p. 179 No. 438, p. 186 No. 459; Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge). A further example of a normally montane plant found in this coastal strip is *Menyanthes trifoliata* L., which perhaps gives added support to this possible explanation of the distribution of *C. mertensiana* (H. G. Baker, personal communication). The problem requires further study. A specimen and photograph of the plant have been deposited in JEPS. I am indebted to L. R. Heckard and H. G. Baker for information on this species.—WILLIAM ELFYN HUGHES, Ty-Pella, Siliwen Road, Bangor, N. Wales, U.K.